

IRON AGE CHRONOLOGY IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

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CHRONOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CERAMIC TYPES FROM RECENTLY INVESTIGATED LA TÈNE SETTLEMENTS IN HUNGARY*

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Until recently, Late Iron Age research including the La Tène period in the Carpathian Basin was defined based on unevenly distributed ceramic assemblages. Burial assemblages seem to dominate in the Early and Middle La Tène period, while the Late La Tène material derives mainly from small scale excavations carried out at fortified settlements. Information on the Early and Middle La Tène settlements and their associated utilitarian pottery was scarce up until recent years. This bias in the archaeological data is evident in I. Hunyady's monograph on Celtic pottery and other artefacts found in the Carpathian Basin, as her ceramic typology was based entirely on burial assemblages (HUNYADY 1944, 127–146). From the present perspective, Hunyady's chronological framework and interpretation now requires a complete overview. But despite Hunyady's outdated chronological framework, some scholars still use this study as a baseline for their works (e.g. MARÁZ 2008). The confusion arising from this situation is having a tangible impact on the research of the Celts in Hungary (for more on the subject, see SZABÓ 2009).

Following the publication of Hunyady's volume, it took many years for another study on the subject to come forward. É. Bónis' complete works of the *Gellérthegy* and the *Tabán* excavations outlined the late Celtic ceramic technologies providing an essential basis for the better understanding of the oppida-building tradition in the Carpathian Basin (BÓNIS 1969). It is important to note here, that I. Kappel's Garphitton monograph was published in the same year including a number of observations on artefacts recovered from Hungary as well (KAPPEL 1969).

In the 1970s, F. Schwappach's studies gave a new momentum to La Tène ceramic research. Schwappach pointed out that each ceramic form has its own genealogy, in other words, all types have a prototype. He also drew attention to the fact that ceramic shapes are not final, but continuously changing; thus formal variations can be mapped out within certain time periods. SCHWAPPACH (1975; 1979) based his assumption on the evolution of lenticular flasks and bowls with s-profile. Concurrently, M. SZABÓ (1971, 38–39) came to the same conclusion, pointing out the simplification of ceramic forms towards the Late La Tène in his summarising work.

In the subsequent decades the decoration of La Tène pottery was in the primary focus of ceramic research (SZABÓ 1974, 16–38). Several studies dealt with stamp-impressed designs on pottery (SCHWAPPACH 1971; SZABÓ 1974, 16–18; JEREM 1974), along with volumes on Celtic kantharoi (KNEZ–SZABÓ 1981, 80–88). There were a variety of works published on the artistic styles of zoomorphic

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ceramics, their spatial and chronological distribution (SZABÓ 1973; 1974; 1985; JEREM 1981; 1986). The geographical distribution of the Late La Tène red-painted ware within the Carpathian Basin was also delineated (SZABÓ 1991).

The situation changed towards the 1990s when the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest in collaboration with French archaeologists began to investigate Late Iron Age settlement structures on the Great Hungarian Plain. The project concluded that La Tène settlements excavated near Polgár and Sajópetri were established during the earliest Celtic occupation of the Great Hungarian Plain, in the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC. Archaeological excavations of recent years yielded unprecedented amount of Late Iron Age assemblages within which ceramics represent the bulk of the material. Traditional methods established to describe and typologically characterise burial goods turned out to be inadequate to process such large assemblages of tens of thousands of sherds. In the case of Sajópetri, a new find-processing methodology was developed – similar to the system employed at Bibracte –, with the aim to be representative both contextually and on a site-level (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007; SZABÓ–TANKÓ 2007). The new methodology has proven successful by the latest studies comparing intra-, (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2008) and inter-site typological and technological characteristics of assemblages (TANKÓ 2010b; B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014).

Concurrently, a number of ceramic studies were completed concerning the Iron Age of the Carpathian Basin. Current author outlined the chronological and geographical distribution of the Early Iron Age ‘horn-handled’ cups (TANKÓ 2005a), followed by the completion of his doctoral thesis on the classification of the Ménfőcsanak, Mátraszőlős and Vörs domestic ceramic assemblages (TANKÓ 2004; TANKÓ–EGRY 2009; GHERDÁN *ET AL.* 2009; TANKÓ 2010b; TANKÓ–VADAY 2010). Further, short publications were dedicated to the ceramic material from other known Celtic sites (Dunaszentgyörgy: SZÖLLŐSI 2009, 123–214; HARC: CZAJLIK *ET AL.* 2010, 149–170; Ráckeresztúr: CZAJLIK *ET AL.* 2015). In recent years, besides domestic ceramics, burial assemblages received a renewed scientific interest with the publication of the Late Iron Age cemeteries of Ludas and Sajópetri (SZABÓ–TANKÓ 2012; TANKÓ–TANKÓ 2012).

In recent years, large-scale archaeological investigations of Late Iron Age settlements prompted new approaches to the understanding of domestic ceramic assemblages. The aim of this paper is to outline and analyse La Tène ceramic technologies in the Carpathian Basin with the application of the Sajópetri methodology; based on assemblages recovered from open-air, farm or farmstead settlements. I will be comparing ceramic material from recently excavated Late Iron Age sites. In the selection of assemblages under review it was important to compare material from both burial and domestic contexts, and that regions were represented on an equal scale through these collections. However, due to the paper’s limited scope, it is not possible to include all published and unpublished Late Iron Age data here. The study will focus on four intensely and four briefly investigated sites and their ceramic material: Ménfőcsanak, Ordacsehi, Ráckeresztúr, Balatonőszöd, Sajópetri and Ludas. Ménfőcsanak is situated near the Danube in the northern regions of Transdanubia, while Ordacsehi and Balatonőszöd are located along the southern shores of Lake Balaton. Ráckeresztúr lies on the plain of Mezőföld, in east Transdanubia, whereas Sajópetri, Polgár and Ludas spread along the northern fringes of Great Hungarian Plain. The Iron Age settlement and cemetery of Mátraszőlős is located in the northern mountainous region of Hungary (Fig. 1). These sites situated in different regions of Hungary form the basis of the primary comparison. In areas where recently excavated reference-sites were lacking, published cemetery and settlement data was included in the analysis. It is important to note however, that for a large-scale, revised overview in the future, it is necessary to incorporate published assemblages beyond the borders of Hungary but within the Carpathian Basin.

Before turning our attention to the sites themselves, a few words need to be spared on their geographical and cultural environments. Current-day Hungary is situated in the middle of the Carpathian Basin including three major regions: Transdanubia and the Great Hungarian Plain divided by the Danube, framed by the mountainous region on the north. The duality of these two alluvial plains however, goes beyond simple geographical regionality. There are significant differences in the terrain, hydrology, amount of rainfall and number of sunny days. Differences in climate and hydrology are reflected in the flora and fauna as well. The Great Hungarian Plain forms the western edge of the Eurasian forested steppe, delineated by the ranges and valleys of the mountainous region on the north. Transdanubia consists of diverse landscapes: mountains, alluvial plains, hills and valleys. These different environments

require a range of subsistence strategies: the alluvial plains of Transdanubia were suitable for agriculture, whereas the grasslands of the Great Hungarian Plain and the fertile valleys of the mountainous region were ideal for transhumant pastoralism. This duality of regions appear to have determined the cultural development of the two areas in the past, including the Iron Age. Before the Celtic population, agricultural communities of the eastern Hallstatt settled in Transdanubia, while at the same time the Great Hungarian Plain and the northern mountainous region was occupied by the Scythian Vekerzug culture (Alföld group). These two populations already living in the Carpathian Basin by the arrival of the Celtic groups in the 5th century BC had a significant influence on the cultural and economic development of the La Tène culture.



Fig. 1. Map of archaeological sites in Hungary mentioned in the study.

1. Balatonőszöd, 2. Budapest, 3. Bükkzentlászló, 4. Dunaszentgyörgy, 5. Harc, 6. Karcsa, 7. Kiszombor, 8. Ludas, 9. Mátraszőlős, 10. Ménfőcsanak, 11. Paks, 12. Ordacsehi, 13. Pilismarót, 14. Polgár, 15. Ráckeresztúr, 16. Sajópetri, 17. Sopron, 18. Szajk.

According to the most recent archaeological evidence, the earliest Celtic occupation in the Carpathian Basin can be dated to the 5th century BC. These early sites distribute along the Danube at the foothills of the eastern Alps and the surroundings of Lake Fertő. Archaeological sites discovered in lower Austria, southwest Slovakia and northeast Hungary demonstrate the 'laténisation' of the local, Late Hallstatt populations and the emergence of the La Tène complex (SZABÓ 2015, 17). The burial grounds of Franzhausen in lower Austria (NEUGEBAUER 1992, 48) and Bučany in southwest Slovakia (BUJNA–ROMSAUER 1983) illustrate the transition from the Late Hallstatt to the Early La Tène period very well (SZABÓ 2015, 17). Similar continuity can be observed in the cemeteries of Sopron–*Krautacker* (JEREM 1986) and Pilismarót–*Basaharc* (BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN 1975) in Hungary. The ceramic assemblage reflects the presence of a colourful population in 5th century BC. Along with the new Celtic elements, Scythian (eastern) components begin to manifest on the local Hallstatt material (TANKÓ 2005a). At the same time, Early Iron Age sites in the southern regions of Transdanubia display strong influences originating from the Balkans, which continue into the second half of the 5th century BC. Early Celtic assemblages that distribute along the Danube as far south as Szajk, indicate an eclectic community that utilises artistic elements from east Alpine, Illyrian and Scythian traditions (GÁTI 2014).

At present, ceramic shapes and designs based on local traditions appear to be significantly different in northwest and southeast Transdanubia in the 5th century BC. Bowls and cooking pots discovered in the northern region show close links with sites in lower Austria, while kantharos and oinochoé forms

from south Transdanubia suggest strong relations with the Balkans. Although La Tène ceramics do appear in quantities by this time, their presence at sites is not yet prevalent. It is intriguing however, that a certain local ceramic form; the ‘horn-handled’ bowl was interpreted in La Tène style – so far this is the only known example for this kind of early artistic influence.

The occupation of the Carpathian Basin was an important milestone in the historical movements of the Celts during the 4th century BC (see: SZABÓ 2015, 19–32). Celtic groups arriving from the direction of the Vienna Basin appeared at Ménfőcsanak in the second quarter of the 4th century BC. The historical movement is represented both in the cemetery and in the settlement (Pl. 1) as a well-indicated archaeological horizon (LT B1). However, both the settlement and the burial ground include a previous, Early Iron Age phase which indicates the continuous occupation of the site from the second half of the 7th century BC (Ha C2/D1 phase). In the settlement features dating to the Early Iron Age, along with local Hallstatt ceramics, a significant amount of La Tène ware appears in the second half of the 5th BC (ĐURKOVIČ 2015, 134). The continuity between the Late Hallstatt and the early La Tène period occupation at Ménfőcsanak seems likely, but so far has not been proven archaeologically. Nevertheless, a marked change appears to have been occurred at the settlement in the first half of 4th century. A significant number of new buildings were erected, and ceramics reflecting early Iron Age potting traditions were replaced by a wide range of La Tène wares.

Typical pieces of the La Tène ceramic assemblage (Pl. 2/1) at Ménfőcsanak are the hand-formed bowls with conical, hemispherical bodies (Type I.2.1), or with inverted rims (Type I.2.2). S-profile bowls (Type II.1.1) are characteristic pieces of the Eastern Celtic pottery tradition and frequently recovered from Iron Age features. The profile and the rim could be formed in various ways. The inner surface of the bowl is often decorated with a stamp-impressed pattern (e.g. TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 4/2). Slightly elongated small pots (Type II.5) with S-profiles and a larger-sized biconical ceramics (Type II.3) are also typical La Tène forms. The majority of Early LT type graphite-tempered pots were generally formed by hand, although pieces made on a slow-wheel are also known (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 4B/7, 5B/4, 8). The majority of these are short, squat vessels with conical or slightly curving bodies, exhibiting diagonal incisions on the shoulder. The situlae (Type II.2) are thought to be typical household wares of this period. The clay was densely tempered with graphite, thrown on a wheel, and the surface is usually vertically combed. There is often a rib or channel that runs horizontally on the situlae’s shoulder. The rib itself is frequently decorated with diagonal incisions or notches (Pl. 2/2).

There are several fragments with stamp-impressed decoration among the Ménfőcsanak ceramic assemblage. This technique was used mostly on the interior of S-profile bowls (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 4B/2) and on the exterior of cooking pots (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 5B/12). Stamp-impressions with concentric circles occur most often, combined with channels and horizontal ribs providing a basis for complex patterns. The star-shaped stamp design on the interior surface of a (reconstructed) bowl recovered from feature no. 95/49, is especially elaborate (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 4B/2). The closest analogues of this decoration pattern are known from the burial assemblages of Au in Eastern Austria (NEBEHAY 1973, Taf. XIX), Győr-Újszállás and Kósd in Hungary (HUNYADY 1944, LX.t./1, 4). A fragment with a double-lyre stamped motif unearthed from feature no. 95/313 (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 5B/3) provides new, valuable information on the distribution of this characteristic stamp-type in Middle/Central Europe (MEGAW–MEGAW 2006). Stamped motifs represented on graphite-tempered sherds from feature no. 95/31 and 95/49 are particularly exquisite (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 4B/3), here, zoomorphic figures are arranged back-to-back forming a semi-circle. In their details, the stamped motifs from Ménfőcsanak are iconographically very similar to the continuous tendril compositions appearing on artefacts at Bussy-le-Château (STÖLLNER 1998, Abb.18/a) and Waldalgesheim (JOACHIM 1995, Abb. 45/5; 47/5). Similar illustrative associations can be observed between the designs published from Cernon-sur-Cooile (DUVAL–KRUTA 1982, fig. 3), Pottenbrunn (RAMSL 2002, Abb. 124) and the Münsingen (HODSON 1968, pl. 28/851) sites with roots in the Waldalgesheim-style (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 7). The vessel from Sopron–Bécsidomb is a good example that the Waldalgesheim-style occurs on artefacts found in the Carpathian Basin as well; on products of the eastern Celtic circle’s ceramic traditions (SCHWAPPACH 1971, 150–172). The stamp-impressed decorations from Ménfőcsanak are analogous to the fibula from horizon ‘H’ of the Münsingen cemetery dating to the end phase of the Central European LT B1 period (HODSON 1968, 29). This particular zoomorphic representation shows similarities with the circular animal-headed (griffin-, or dragonhead) fibulae with

bent-back foot. Archaeological evidence shows that this ornament type originated in the Carpathian Basin and most definitely was manufactured in local workshops. Similar pieces can be placed in the Duchcov–Münsingen period (LT B1 phase) (SZABÓ 1974, 71–86).

Unfortunately at Ménfőcsanak, due to the lack of superposition between the Late Iron Age features, the site-components' relative chronological assessment was difficult. Thus for dating, we have to rely entirely on the archaeological material discovered. It needs to be noted here, that finds coming from fills of domestic features could either be associated with the primary use of the feature or with the discard happening after the abandonment of the settlement. Fragments of some vessels distributed in a larger area, some were recovered from several different features (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 6). It can be concluded that these buildings did not perish as a result of a sudden event (e.g. fire), but rather of a continuous decay; the material, considering the usage of settlement features, provides *ante quem* (chronological) information. It is also problematic that while the dating is almost entirely based upon the ceramics, the majority of sherds were too fragmented to be typologically classified. Vessel types which were continued to be used throughout a long period of time and forms without significant change in fashion present further difficulties, and their dating can only be determined within broad chronological boundaries.

Considering the above, in the settlement's ceramic material LT B – B2/C1 vessel types appear to dominate (Fig. 2). Some earlier types are also present which show resemblance to ceramics related to LT A settlement sites in Austria. Although the low number of earlier ceramics does not indicate occupation of Ménfőcsanak in the LT A period, but it outlines an early LT B horizon where the archaic forms were still being used. Besides the significant amount of pottery, metal artefacts were only sporadically present in the assemblage. From the fill of building no. 95/49, a fragment of a highly corroded Dux type iron fibula (Bujna EF-A1 / EF-A2 type) came to light; a characteristic object of the LT B1 phase (BUJNA 2003, 61–65). Another Dux type piece (BF-A2-A type = BUJNA 2003, 47–48) was recovered from building no. 93/31, along with a Münsingen type bronze fibula (BF-D1-A type = BUJNA 2003, 53) without context, dating to the same period (TANKÓ 2010a, 256–257).

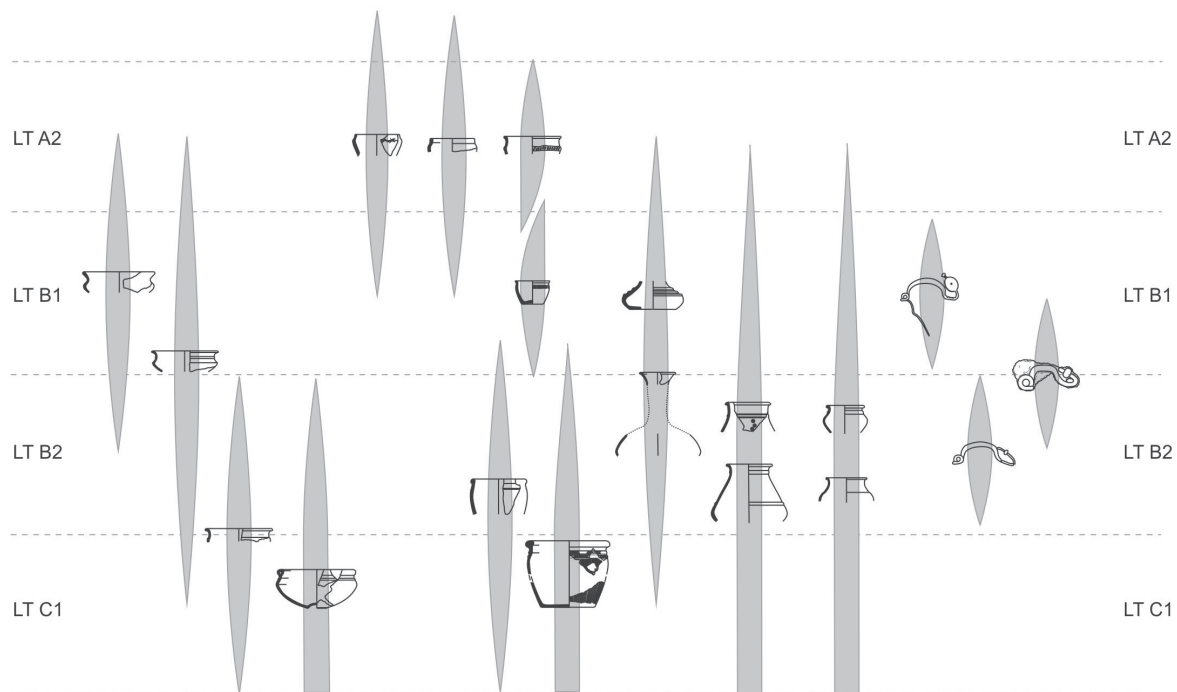


Fig. 2. The chronology of Celtic settlement assemblages from Ménfőcsanak.

Current data suggest that the Celtic cemetery of Ménfőcsanak was established in the LT B1 phase, in the second half of the 4th century BC. It was abandoned during the LT B2/C1 transition period, by the second half of the 3rd century BC the latest (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 8). The dating of the Ménfőcsanak settlement corresponds with the usage of the burial ground excavated c. 500 m to the west. This spatial and

chronological relationship strongly implies that the residents of the settlement were buried in the nearby cemetery. Nevertheless, it has to be pointed out that the published ceramic burial goods often differ in form and decoration from the material in the settlement. This can be explained by the functional and qualitative differences between burial and household ware (for the burial assemblages of the Ludas cemetery, see SZABÓ–TANKÓ 2006, 339–341).

Following the earliest Celtic infiltrations (e.g. Szajk), the large-scale occupation of south Transdanubia as part of the Celtic historic movements, took place during the 4th–3rd centuries BC. A number of recently investigated settlements represent the LT B2 period occupation in this region: Paks–Gyapa (VÁCZI 2009), Dunaszentgyörgy (SZÖLLŐSI 2009), Harc–Janyapuszta (CZAJLIK ET AL. 2010), Ordacsehi–Csereföld (GALLINA ET AL. 2007), Ráckeresztúr (CZAJLIK ET AL. 2015).

In this period wheel-thrown wares dominate in the assemblage of Late Iron Age settlements of southern Transdanubia (Pl. 3/1). The most frequently occurring types were the S-profile bowls (II. 1. 1), hemispherical bowls with a thickened rims (II. 1. 2), situlae (II. 2), pots (II. 3), small pots (II. 5) and flasks (II. 8). Other forms also appear, although more sporadically, such as fragments of dolia (II.4), two-handled kantharoi (II.6), one-handled jugs (II.7) and cups (II.10). Hand-made wares can also be considered homogenous. The majority of ceramic fragments can be identified as a type of bowl (I. 2) or cooking pot (I. 5). Beside these the other types like small bowls (I.1), cup (I.3), small pots (I.4) one-handled jugs (I.6) lids (I.7) and ember covers (I.8) were represented only by a few sherds. It is important to emphasise that handled ceramic types represented in very low numbers among both the wheel-turned and the hand-made ceramic assemblages recovered from the southern Transdanubian region. On the other hand, the occasional handle fragments were almost always uniquely decorated (B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014, fig. 2/7–8; 7/6), showing the specific character of this style. Nevertheless, decorated ceramics occur very rarely in domestic assemblages as a whole. Motifs composed of stamp-impressed concentric circles, arches and notched lines (B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014, fig. 7) have roots in early La Tène ornamental traditions. In contrast, smoothed wavy lines and cross-hatched fields (B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014, fig. 8) on bowls and cooking pots appeared towards the end of the early La Tène period (SZABÓ 2007, 318) with a slow initial distribution in the region.

Based on the comparison of the Late Iron Age settlements it can be concluded the ceramic technology in southern Transdanubia reflects a high degree of homogeneity (B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014, 30–35). The lack of certain ceramic types, the high or low representation of particular vessel forms is due to quantitative differences in assemblages or perhaps to local potting traditions in the past (B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014, 30–35).

Towards the end of the Middle La Tène period, considerable changes took place in Transdanubia and in the Carpathian Basin as a whole. Cemeteries established in the Early La Tène phase were stopped being used by the LT C1 (e.g. Rezi, Magyarszerdahely: HORVÁTH 1987; 1997, 79–90); a phenomenon which can also be observed in east Hungary and northwest Slovakia (for more on the subject, see SZABÓ 2015, 40). Recently investigated Iron Age settlements reflect a similar situation, thus it appears to be that the Early La Tène open-air settlements were abandoned by the end of the Middle La Tène phase (e.g. Ménfőcsanak: TANKÓ–EGRY 2009, 406; Ordacsehi and Dunaszentgyörgy: B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014, 30). From an archaeological point of view however, the Middle La Tène period is considered a continuous transitional phase, manifesting in the decorations of scabbards and body ornaments (SZABÓ 2015, 40). Furthermore, contemporary excavations carried out on oppida sites show a significant change in settlement structure during the Middle La Tène phase (SZABÓ 2015, 63). The foundations for the later oppida were laid during this transition period, along with the establishment of a network of open-air settlements linked to these centres (e.g. Szigetszentmiklós near Budapest–Gellérthegey: HANNY 1992 or Esztergom–Szentgyörgymező close to Esztergom–Várhegy: KELEMEN 1987). The close relationship between open-air sites and fortified settlements is evident given the similarities in their ceramic assemblages. The material unearthed at Budapest–Gellérthegey has been known since the site's publication in the 1930s, proving to be an excellent reference collection for Late La Tène ceramic technologies. This period of the Late Iron Age was characterised by good quality grey wares with smoothened wavy lines and cross-hatched fields; and red-white painted pottery with geometric or figural motifs (HUNYADY 1944, pl. XCV–CV; BÓNIS 1969). Grey wares with smoothened design had a broad distribution and occurred in large quantities at Late La Tène settlements. Despite of red-white painted pottery appearing frequently in the LT D period, especially on oppida sites along the Danube, it is only represented in a few fragments at other fortified settlements (SZABÓ 1991, 273–274).

Rescue excavations prior to M7 motorway constructions in the past few decades unearthed a series of Celtic villages along the southern shores of Lake Balaton (NÉMETH 2007, 37–40). This newly recovered ceramic material revealed a high degree of overlap between potting technologies employed south of Lake Balaton, Budapest–*Gellérthegey* and Esztergom–*Várhegy*. Two fortified settlements are known from the southern Balaton region which were occupied during the Late La Tène period: Tihany–*Óvár* (REGENYE 2004, 188–190) and Balatonföldvár–*Földvár* (NOVÁKI 1961, 81–89). A number of settlements with similar phases of occupation were investigated during the rescue work on the path of M7 motorway near Balatonföldvár. The following section will provide a brief overview of the ceramic material of Balatonőszöd–*Temetői dűlő* (Pl. 4; preliminary report: BELÉNYESY–HORVÁTH 2007, 103–104).

Late La Tène ceramic technologies were firmly rooted in traditions of the Middle La Tène period, and some ceramic forms were continued to be produced and used during the later phases. Several examples of the hand-made, conical and hemispherical bowls (Type I.1–2), and cooking pots (Type I.5) are known from the site. These vessels were decorated with finger-impressed ribs, knobs and vertical or diagonal combing, characteristic in the period (Pl. 4/2–5). Situlae were continued to be applied with a combed design on the exterior (Type II.2.1), however forms with vertical, diagonal and cross-combing also appear. Several situlae were tempered with graphite, but the use of graphite as raw material decreased significantly during the Middle La Tène period compared to the previous phase. The majority of wheel-thrown ceramic forms continued to flourish. Besides the bowls with S-profile (Type II.1.1) and hemispherical bowls with thickened lips (Type II.1.2), bowls with inverted rims and decorated interiors (Type II.1.5) also occur frequently (Pl. 4/6, 8, 18). The wheel-thrown variety gradually replaced its hand-made prototype from the LT C phase onwards until the disappearance of both forms (Type I.1–2) from ceramic assemblages in the Late La Tène. The usage of bowls with S-profile (Type II.1.1) and hemispherical bowls with thickened lips (Type II.1.2) continued under the entire duration of the Late La Tène period, but their interior becomes decorated with smoothened, geometric lines and handles applied with so-called ‘onion-knobs’ (Pl. 4/20). Amongst the Late La Tène cooking pots (Type II.3), globular varieties dominated, often with smoothing under the rim and on the shoulder. The rims of large storage containers (Type II.3) and dolmia (Type II. 4) show traces of organic residue which could be the remains of tar or pine-resin used for sealing the vessels (Pl. 4/13, 17).

Late La Tène wheel-turned ceramics were higher quality compared to wares of the previous phases; pots were made of well-levigated clay, thrown on a fast-turning wheel and fired on high temperatures. In contrast to the typical decoration techniques in the Early La Tène (such as stamp-impressions) and Middle La Tène period (like the channelling and ribbing of surfaces), smoothed designs became dominant on the interior of bowls and the exterior of cooking pots during the Late La Tène era. Smoothed arches, wavy lines, cross-hatched fields and smoothed bands were applied most frequently (Pl. 4/19, 22–23).

It is important to note here, that Roman material is completely absent at Balatonőszöd, which strongly suggests that the settlement was abandoned before the Roman conquest. Amongst the fibulae recovered at the site, a Middle La Tène type inlay decorated fibula was represented the most, along with many examples of the local variety of Nauheim fibula, which called ‘Vinkovci type’ (Fig. 3/3–5, 7, 9 – see C, D and E series in K. Striwe’s system – STRIEWE 1996, Taf. 21–25 and see the description of ‘Vinkovci type’ in DIZDAR 2016, 37). Promoting the consideration of the chronological position of the Celtic village a ‘Beletov vrt type’ fibula was also came to light from the site (Fig. 3/1. – further information of the ‘Beletov vrt type’: DRNIĆ–TONC 2014, 186–190). These artefacts suggest the dating of the Balatonőszöd settlement to the LT C2–D1 period, to the second half of the second and first half of the 1st century BC. The transition between the Late La Tène

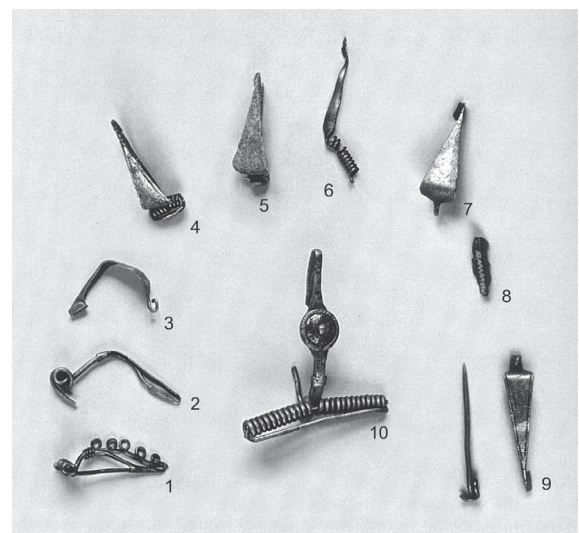


Fig. 3. Fibulae from Late La Tène settlement of Balatonőszöd (after BELÉNYESY–HORVÁTH 2007).

and the Roman Imperial period has not yet been identified in the archaeological record in the territories of Hungarian Pannonia. However, the late phase of the Ménfőcsanak site is characterised by a context, where fragments of Roman jugs and a mortarium were unearthed together with Late La Tène ceramic types, indicating the Romanisation of the local Celtic community during the early Imperial Period.

The La Tène period in Great Hungarian Plain and in northeast Hungary shows a relatively homogenous picture in terms of ceramic technologies and typologies (Pl. 5). Within the Vekerzug tradition prevailing at the time a number of forms can be identified: biconical (Type I.5.3), flowerpot-shaped (Type I.5.1) and barrel-shaped cooking pots (Type I.5.2), semi-spherical bowls (Type I.2.1), and bowls with inverted rims (Type I.2.2–4). These types, classified as ‘Scythian’ forms by Á. BOTTYÁN (1955) and J. CHOCHOROWSKI (1985), represent the majority of the hand-made pottery. Hand-made one-handed mugs (Type I.6) based on Scythian traditions, and its wheel-thrown variants (Type II.7) are only present in small numbers among domestic assemblages. One-handed vessels with fingernail-impressed or stamped motifs are often recovered in Celtic cemeteries east of the Danube (HUNYADY 1944, 51–54; HELLEBRANDT 1999, 95, 249; SZABÓ 2005, 163–167). Interestingly, in the cemetery of Ludas, one-handed mugs were almost exclusively found as grave goods accompanying ornate female burials (SZABÓ–TANKÓ 2006, 341), whereas in the contemporary necropolis of Sajópetri, these vessels were discovered in armed (male) burials (GUILLAUMET–SZABÓ 2004, 62–65).

Both hand-made (Type I.2.2–4) and wheel-thrown (Type II.1.5) variants of bowls with inverted rim occur regularly on Late Iron Age settlement sites in northeast Hungary. It is difficult to differentiate between these two variants, the body or/and the rim was often finished on a slow-turning wheel. Since both the hand-made and the wheel-thrown variants are represented within the Vekerzug and La Tène potting traditions, this particular manufacturing technique has limited significance when it comes to the identification of cultural traits (TANKÓ–VADAY 2010, 146).

Classic S-profiled bowls (Type II.1.1) and hemispherical bowls with thickened rims (Type II.1.2) are typical vessel forms of the La Tène era and appear in assemblages in all settlement sites in east Hungary. Situlae with (Type II.2.2.) or without (II.2.1.) combed decoration occur regularly in Late Iron Age domestic contexts. Within the class of situlae – based on the shape of the rim and the decoration on the shoulder (e.g. smoothing, ribbing, channelling and notched designs) – further variants can be identified (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 241–242). Situlae were made with or without the use of graphite temper. Different varieties of the wheel-turned cooking pots (Type II.3), flasks (Type II.8) and small pots (Type II.5) are also being represented in settlement materials (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 251). The presence of the two-handed kantharoi (Type II.6), and the one-handed jugs (Type II.7) is in most cases confirmed by the fragments of their handles (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 243).

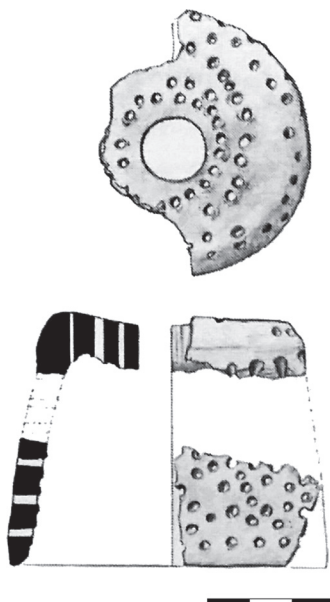


Fig. 4. An ‘ember cover’ from Sajópetri (after SZABÓ 2007).

Apart from standard vessel forms, there is a slight variation in the ceramic material between the four sites represented here. Strainer-like ceramic objects generally identified as ‘ember covers’ occur at Sajópetri (Fig. 4), as well as at Mátraszőlős (Type I.8). This ceramic type is well known and associated with the Vekerzug Culture on the Great Hungarian Plain at Gyulavári (GYUCHA 2002, fig. 7/4), Nyíregyháza–Manda-bokor (BOTTYÁN 1955, 175, 85) or Szolnok–Zagyvapat (CSEH 2001, fig. 11), but appear in closed La Tène contexts as well (Nitra–Sindolka: BŘEZINOVA 2000, Taf. 12/2a–b; 58/1; 66/5). There are several assumptions regarding the function of these vessels; they are most often described as ‘ember covers’, strainers, or sometimes as incense burners (ISTVÁNOVICS 1997, 76; CSEH 2001, 90; GYUCHA 2002, 62). In fact on the surfaces of examples recovered from Nyíregyháza, Szolnok and Gyulavár, traces of some kind of burnt

substance could be detected. The large hole on their ‘bases’ suggests an ember, torch or light cover function. The two pedestalled bowls (I.2.5) from Sajópetri; SZABÓ 2007, pl. CVIII/9; TANKÓ 2010b, fig. 5/1) are regarded as unique occurrences in east Hungary. CHOCHOROWSKI (1985, 48) classified the pedestalled bowls as artefacts of the Vekerzug Culture, even though that this vessel type has minimal representation within the distribution of the Vekerzug complex (e.g. Csanytelek, GYULA 2001, 163; Tápiószele,

PÁRDUCZ 1966, 23.t./8). The distribution of pedestalled bowls suggests a Transylvanian origin (CRIŞAN 1969, 126–131) and their presence on Celtic settlements along the Maros River – despite the dominance of the La Tène culture – proves the (co-) existence of indigenous communities (FERENCZ 2007, 98–104; BERECKI 2008, 57). Examples occasionally appearing on the west and north of the Tisza River – including the finds from Sajópetri – are likely to be imports or manifestations of a cultural influence from the east, incorporated into local (Celtic) ceramic traditions. At this stage of research it is impossible to associate pedestalled bowls of the La Tène Iron Age from east Hungary (Sajópetri and Nyíregyháza KE 27 – ALMÁSSY 2009, fig. 12.2) with a definite ethnic group (e.g. Dacians or Scythians). It is also intriguing that bowls with vertical rims (or lids? – Type II.1.4) and dolmia (Type II.4) are only represented at Sajópetri. It remains an open question whether these differences in the contents of assemblages are due to local potting traditions, chronological differences or perhaps the methods of sampling within one particular area of the site (i.e. domestic buildings, workshops, storage structures etc.). The dolmia are not an exclusive vessel type in the region: fragments are known from the oppidum of Bükkzentlászló (HELLEBRANDT 1992, fig. X/1, 8, 10–11).

In summary, vessel types present on settlement sites in the Great Hungarian Plain and northeast Hungary in the 3rd–2nd centuries BC show similarities to a significant degree, while exhibiting both Scythian (Vekerzug Culture or Alföld Group) and Celtic (La Tène) traditions in their ceramic assemblages (Pl. 7). This allows us to conclude that the Celtic occupation in the 3rd century BC integrated the local population peacefully. Results drawn from technological and typological analysis of ceramics suggest the cohabitation of Celtic and Scythian communities.

The Late La Tène period of the Great Hungarian Plain is still difficult to interpret from an archaeological perspective. Scholars have been dealing with the remnants of La Tène traditions, generally identified with surviving Celtic populations during the Roman Imperial Period and the simultaneous settlement of Germanic groups in northeast Hungary (PÁRDUCZ 1957, 50; SALAMON–TÖRÖK 1960, 154, 170–171; K. VÉGH 1975, 92; BUDINSKÝ–KRIČKA–LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1990, 313). There is still very little information available regarding the process of transition from the La Tène cultural complex to what is identified in Hungary as the Early Migration Period. The majority of archaeological data derives from old excavations while outcomes of recent investigations await publication or only available in the form of preliminary reports.

From this transitional period, only settlement sites are known, and there is no indication of cemeteries in the archaeological record so far. Meanwhile there is a substantial bias in publications; La Tène settlements in the mountainous regions of northeast Hungary, where the recovered artefacts reflect Germanic artistic influences during the time of the Early Imperial Period have hardly been investigated: (Ipolytölgyes: ERDÉLYI–LAMIOVÁ–SCHMIEDLOVÁ 1971; Pásztó–Csontfalva: TANKÓ 2005b; Salgótarján–Ipri park: VADAY–SZABÓ 2008; Kazár: VADAY 2003; 2005; Szilvásvár–Sport tér: SALAMON–TÖRÖK 1960; Miskolc–Szabadság tér: K. VÉGH 1964; Miskolc–Sötétkapu: PÁRDUCZ 1957; Kistokaj–Gerenda: K. VÉGH 1975, 71–73). These sites also appear to challenge the chronological framework as well. The continuation of La Tène traditions alongside of the newcomer Germanic presence in some territories has already been argued convincingly – e.g. the Púchov Culture in the northern Carpathian region (PIETA 1982). However, in contrast most recent data shows that open-air settlements dating to the Middle La Tène period and their associated cemeteries in southeast Slovakia and in northeast Hungary were abandoned by the end of the 2nd century BC (SZABÓ 2015, 40, 60). The traces of continuity cannot be observed either, on sites investigated recently with the latest archaeological methods (e.g. Sajópetri: SZABÓ 2007, 333–334; Mátraszőlős: TANKÓ–VADAY 2010, 153; Ludas: SZABÓ–TANKÓ 2012, 150). The decrease of open-air settlements might be explained by the establishment of the oppida that required a substantial concentration of populations (FICHTL 2000, 31 skk.), but at the moment this assumption cannot be supported by archaeological evidence from the Carpathian Basin. The systematic investigation of hillforts (e.g. Bükkzentlászló; Pl. 6) could potentially provide a further step in outlining Late La Tène assemblages in 1st century BC.

Typical pieces of the Late La Tène ceramic assemblage are the hand-formed bowls with conical, hemispherical bodies (Type I.2.1), and with inverted rims (Type I.2.2). These varieties were summarized under Type 12 by Hunyady, who advocated a Scythian origin for these vessels and suggested that they became widely distributed in areas under Celtic occupation only in the LT D period (HUNYADY 1944,

54, 132–133). This argument however, is now in need of a review. These types were continuously present since the Late Bronze Age until the end of the Late La Tène in the Carpathian Basin (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 236), appearing in numerous ceramic assemblages (VÁLYI 1983, I.t./1, 5.; II.t./13–14; HORVÁTH 1979, 62–63, XII.t./10; HORVÁTH 1987, pl. XXIX/13). Within Late Iron Age assemblages several hand-made types (Type I.5) were identified, including biconical (Type I.5.3), flowerpot-shaped (Type I.5.1), and barrel-shaped cooking pots. These types, classified as ‘Scythian’ forms in Great Hungarian Plain, also occur in Transdanubia. Hand-made, one-handled mugs (Type I.6), and their wheel-thrown variants, the little jugs (Type II.7) appear to follow Scythian potting traditions, but only represented in small numbers within domestic ceramic material. One-handled vessels with fingernail-impressed or stamped motifs are regularly recovered in Celtic cemeteries east of the Danube but only present in a few examples from Transdanubia. The S-profiled bowls are typical vessel forms of the La Tène period. Most recently, Schwappach provided an overview of the typo-chronological development of these vessels, in which he concluded that the profile’s shape and the rim are chronologically indicative of this type (SCHWAPPACH 1975, Taf. 6; SCHWAPPACH 1979, 22–26). The majority of early La Tène type graphite-tempered pots were generally formed by hand, although examples of slow-wheel thrown pieces have also been documented (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 4B/7, 5B/4, 8). These are mostly conical or slightly curving bodied, squat vessels, frequently decorated with diagonal incisions on the shoulder. These types appear primarily in the territories of southern Bavaria, Austria and the Czech Republic, in LT A – LT B assemblages (KAPPEL 1969, 58–65). Graphite-tempered situlae (Type II.2) with combed surfaces were formerly thought as the leading ceramic types of the LT D, later LT C–D phase (HUNYADY 1944, 141–142; KAPPEL 1969, 53). However, again, this assumption still awaits chronological clarification. Despite the uncertainties of early La Tène chronological classifications, graphite-tempered vessels decorated with vertical combing, accompanied by a rib running below the rim, and sometimes combined with incised notches or ‘fish-bone’ motif appear in the LT B2 phase (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2008, 205). Similar LT B2 vessels are wheel-thrown, densely tempered with graphite, with vertical combed designs on the exterior surfaces. Situlae with a rib or channel running horizontally on the shoulder also occur regularly, where the rib itself is incised with diagonal notches. Good comparative examples are known from southwest Slovakian burial assemblages (BENADIK 1957, Taf. IX/12, XI/10, XV/22; BENADIK 1983, Taf. VIII/11, LI/3, LXI/15; BUJNA 1989, Taf. VI/10, XXXV/12; BUJNA 1995, Taf. 40A2, 40B2, 42C5, 55A5), but they are also occur within domestic contexts from eastern Hungary (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 241–242). However, there are several contradictions when it comes to the dating of graphite-tempered situlae with combed decoration. P. Reinecke’s classification of these vessels to the LT C period had been accepted by many scholars (REINECKE 1906, 292; PITTIONI 1930, 101; HUNYADY 1944, 141–142; KAPPEL 1969, 53; JEREM *ET AL.* 1985, note 74). The LT C phase has since undergone several reviews (POLENZ 1971, 31–43; HAFFNER 1979, 405–409), which also affected the dating of the situlae. J. Meduna in his summarizing work on Moravian Celtic settlements also employed Reinecke’s chronological framework, however following the analysis of closed-context assemblages, he concluded that the combed decoration on graphite-tempered pottery could have appeared in southwestern Slovakia and Moravia as early as the beginning of the LT B1 period (MEDUNA 1980, 65). Based on these observations, it seems that the earliest combed and graphite-tempered situlae appeared already in the end the 4th century BC (LT B1) (TANKÓ 2010a, 255), although they only became widespread during the first half of the 3rd century BC (LT B2) (SZABÓ 2007, 317–318). Subsequently, non-graphite-tempered situlae without combed decoration also occur (TANKÓ 2010a, fig. 5B/6, 11, 13). Currently no chronological difference can be detected between the graphite-tempered and non-graphite-tempered variants or situlae with or without combed decoration.

Slightly elongated small pots with S-profiles (Type II.5) and larger sized biconical pots (Type II.3) are also typical La Tène forms. HUNYADY (1944, 136–139, 142–148) drew attention to the difficulties of distinguishing these variants on a formal and also on a chronological basis. Unfortunately, discovered fragments at recently investigated sites are difficult to fit into the Hunyady’s vessel categories. Different variants of the wheel-turned cooking pots (Type II.3), flasks (Type II.8) and small pots (Type II.5) are also present within settlements’ ceramic material. It is notable however that as the majority of these vessels is thin-walled and made on a fast turning wheel, their rate of fragmentation is higher than of other types. As the bulk of the remains consist of rim fragments, it is difficult to ascertain with certainty whether the sherds belong to cooking pots, flasks or small pots; exact identification is only possible after

the profile of the vessel has been reconstructed. Therefore the under-representation of these types could be due to taphonomic factors. We tried to overcome this issue of typological classification in the case of Sajópetri by discussing the small pots and the cooking pots under the same category in the summarizing chapter (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 251). Similarly, the two-handled kantharoi (II.6), and the one-handled jugs (Type II.7) can only be identified by fragments showing at least part of a handle, again, creating a problem in the typological analysis. For instance, a sherd of a kantharos without the root of a handle could be identified as a small pot (Type II.5), whereas a handled jug could falsely be classified among the flasks (Type II.8). Moreover, if only one handle of a kantharos was found, the vessel could be categorised as a jug.

Given the nature of typology, this issue is almost unavoidable however the number of errors could be reduced by the careful selection of fragments. Another difficulty is that the proportion of firmly identifiable kantharoi and jugs is relatively small, compared to minimum number of individual vessels (NMI) regarded within the entire number of sherds recovered at each site. The issue was apparent in the case of Sajópetri where out of approximately 10,000 analysed sherds, and identified minimum of 2000 vessels, only two kantharoi could be reconstructed (SZABÓ *ET AL.* 2007, 243). Thus, it is not surprising that these types are very scarcely represented, or not at all, on other sites where the number of fragments is much lower.

Finally, in open-air settlements, grey wares with smoothed or impressed designs dominated in Late La Tène horizon besides the relative absence of the red-white painted ware. The abandonment of the Middle La Tène settlements took place by the end LT C1 (SZABÓ 2007, 319); a phenomenon which is generally associated with the formation of the Late Celtic oppida (LT C2, FICHTL 2000, 31). The absence of 'destruction layers' on open-air sites suggest that their residents left peacefully and by choice (SZABÓ 2007, 319; SZABÓ 2015, 60).

Through the detailed discussion of La Tène potting technologies, this paper argues the continuity of ceramic traditions that can be traced from the Early to the Late La Tène period in the Carpathian Basin. Ceramic assemblages within this broad timescale show remarkable similarities in different regions within the study area. However, there are significant differences as well between assemblages from the eastern and western areas of Hungary, due mainly to geographical, environmental and cultural factors (i.e. the indigenous populations) of the two territories (Pl. 8–9). Present study is only the first step towards an understanding of the diversity of the Late Iron Age ceramics and their chronological and cultural importance.

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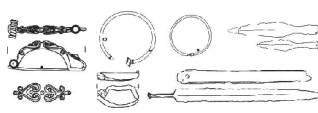

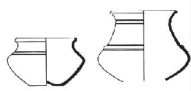
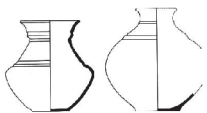





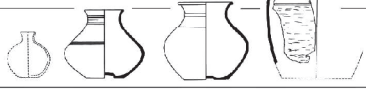





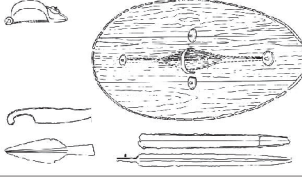
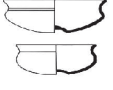
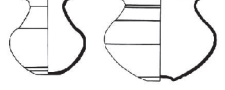
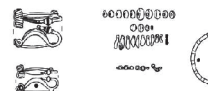









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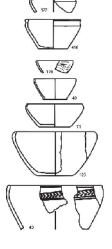
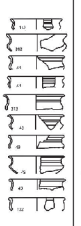




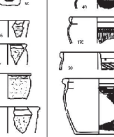

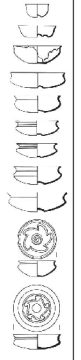
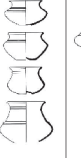



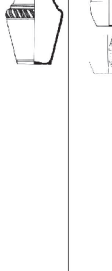

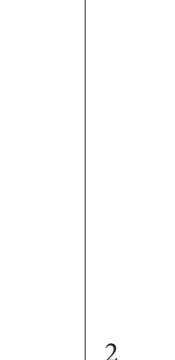
- Fig. 1. Map of archaeological sites in Hungary mentioned in the study. 1. Balatonőszöd, 2. Budapest, 3. Bükkszentlászló, 4. Dunaszentgyörgy, 5. Hancs, 6. Karcza, 7. Kiszombor, 8. Luda, 9. Mátraszőlős, 10. Ménfőcsanak, 11. Paks, 12. Ordacsehi, 13. Pilismarót, 14. Polgár, 15. Ráckeresztúr, 16. Sajópetri, 17. Sopron, 18. Szajk.
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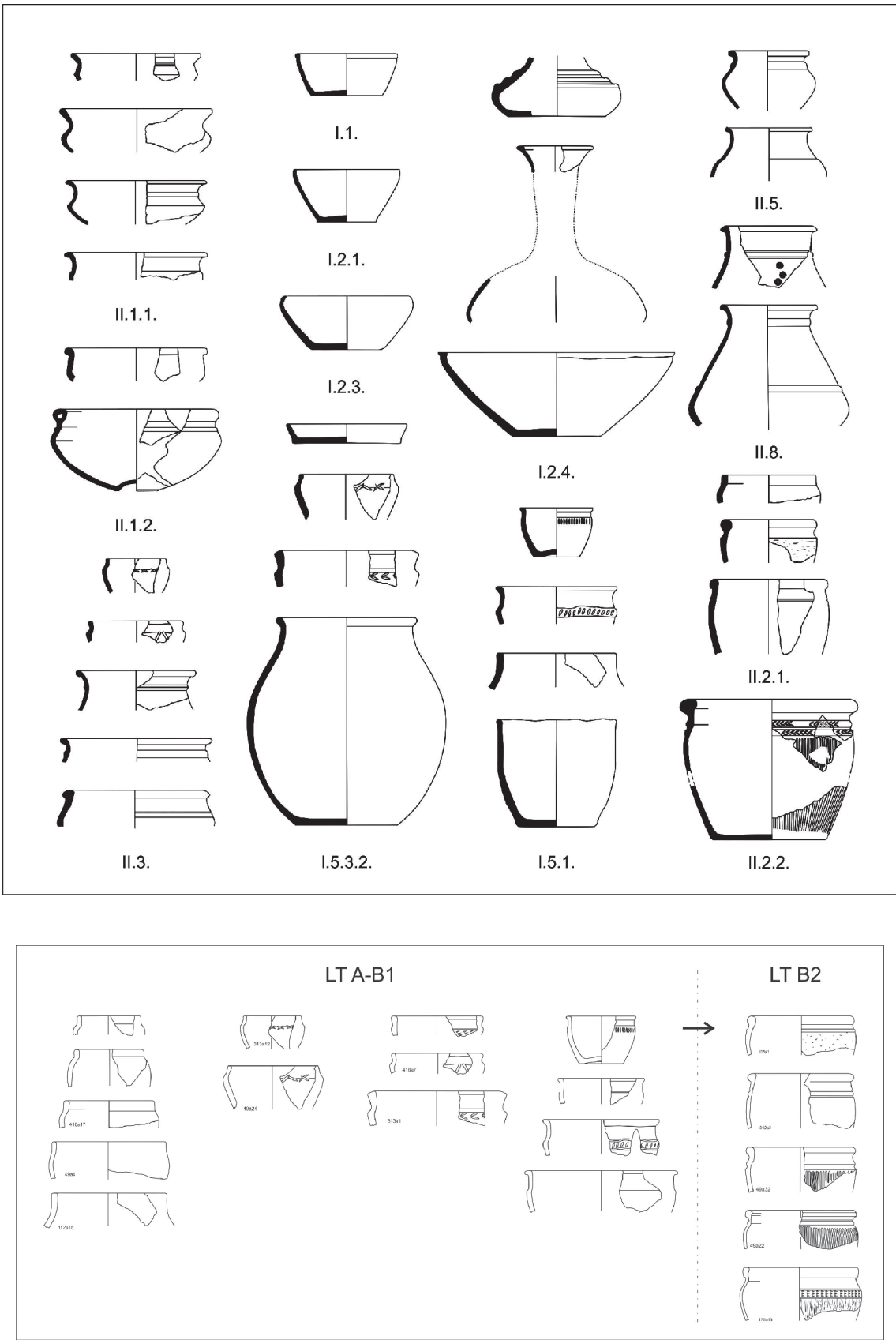
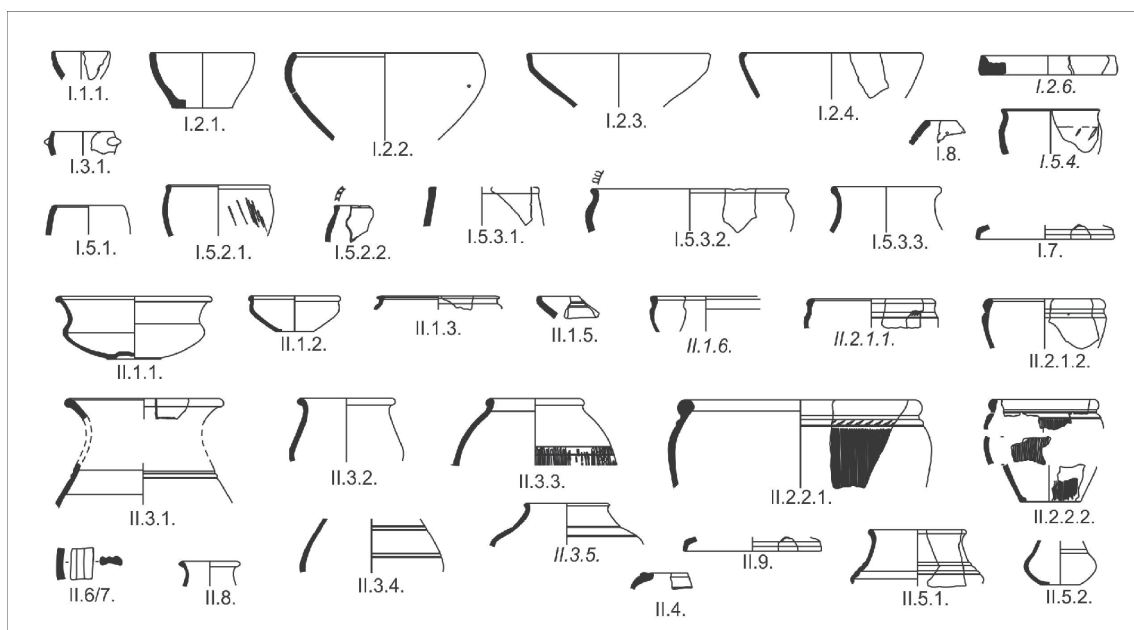
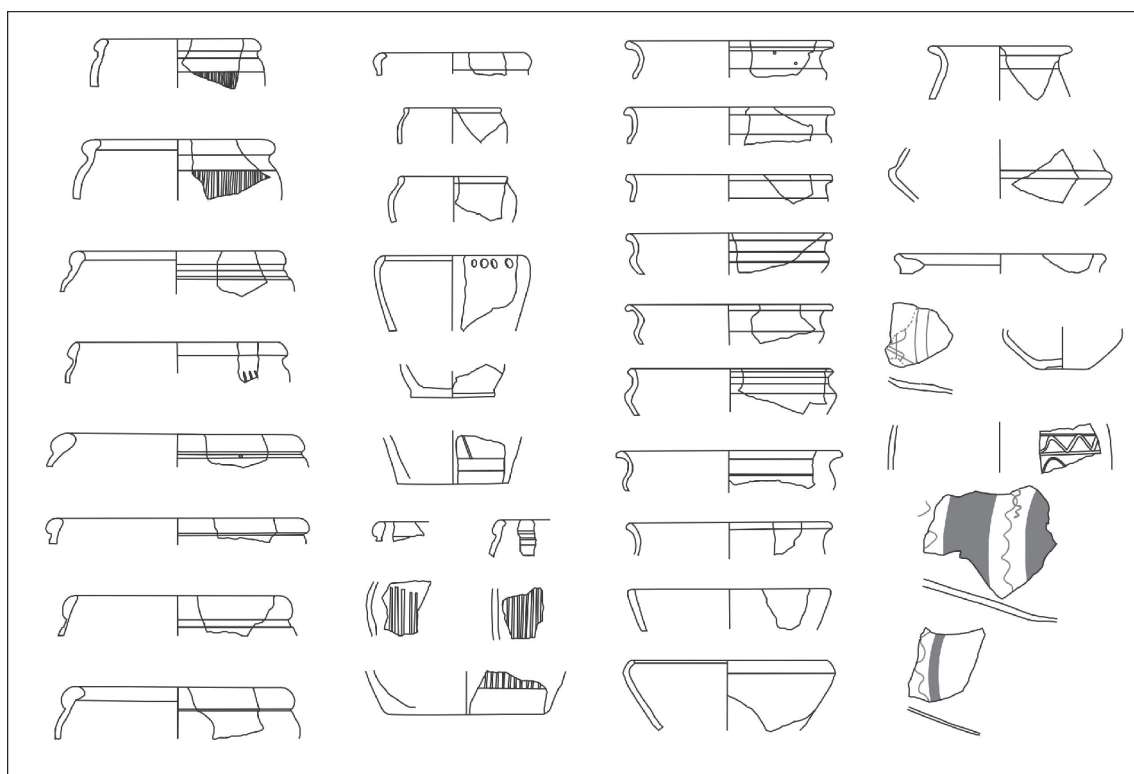


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Plate 3. 1. The main ceramics types of Late Iron Age settlement at Ordacsehi (after B. SZÖLLŐSI 2014); 2. La Tène ceramics from Ráckeresztúr (after CZAJLIK ET AL. 2015).

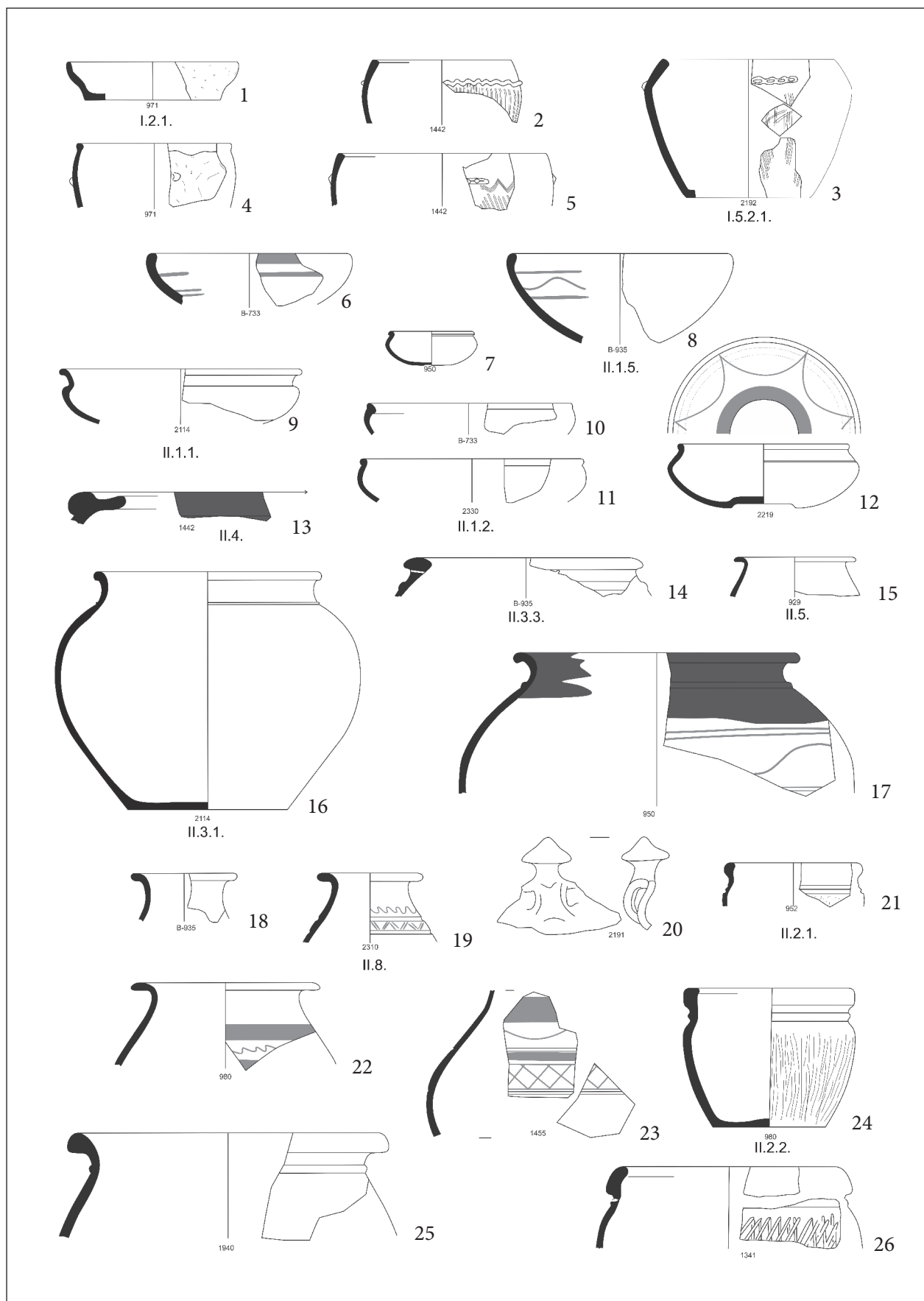


Plate 4. Ceramic types of the Late La Tène settlement at Balatonőszöd.























































cemeteries (Ludas and Sajópetri)		settlements			
		SAJÓPETRI	POLGÁR 1	MÁTRASZÖLÖS	KARCSA
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
	→				
					
					

Plate 5. The main ceramic types from cemeteries and settlements in Great Hungarian Plain and in the northern mountainous region of Hungary.

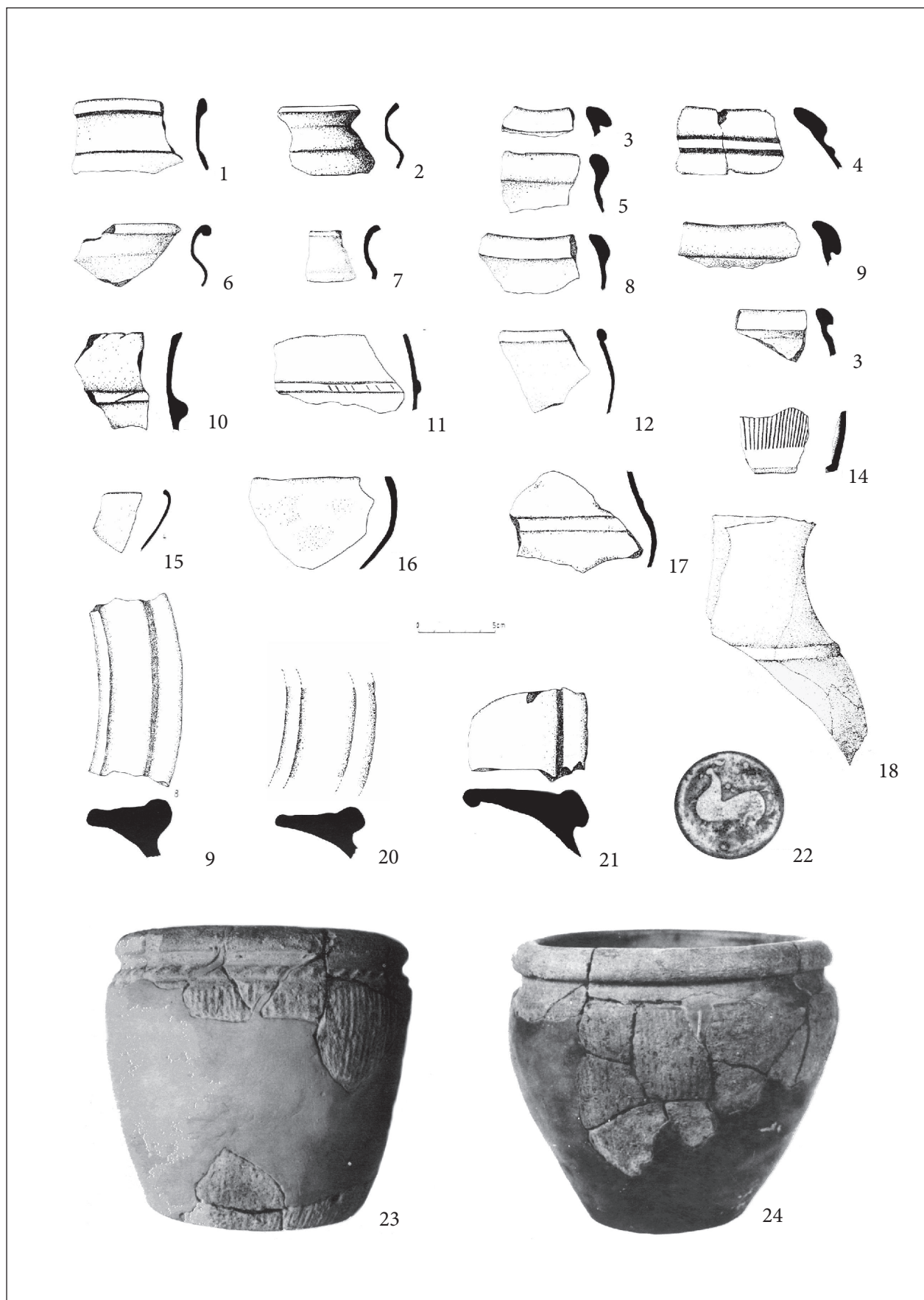


Plate 6. The main ceramic types from Bükkszentlászló hillfort in the northern mountainous region of Hungary (after HELLEBRANDT 1992).

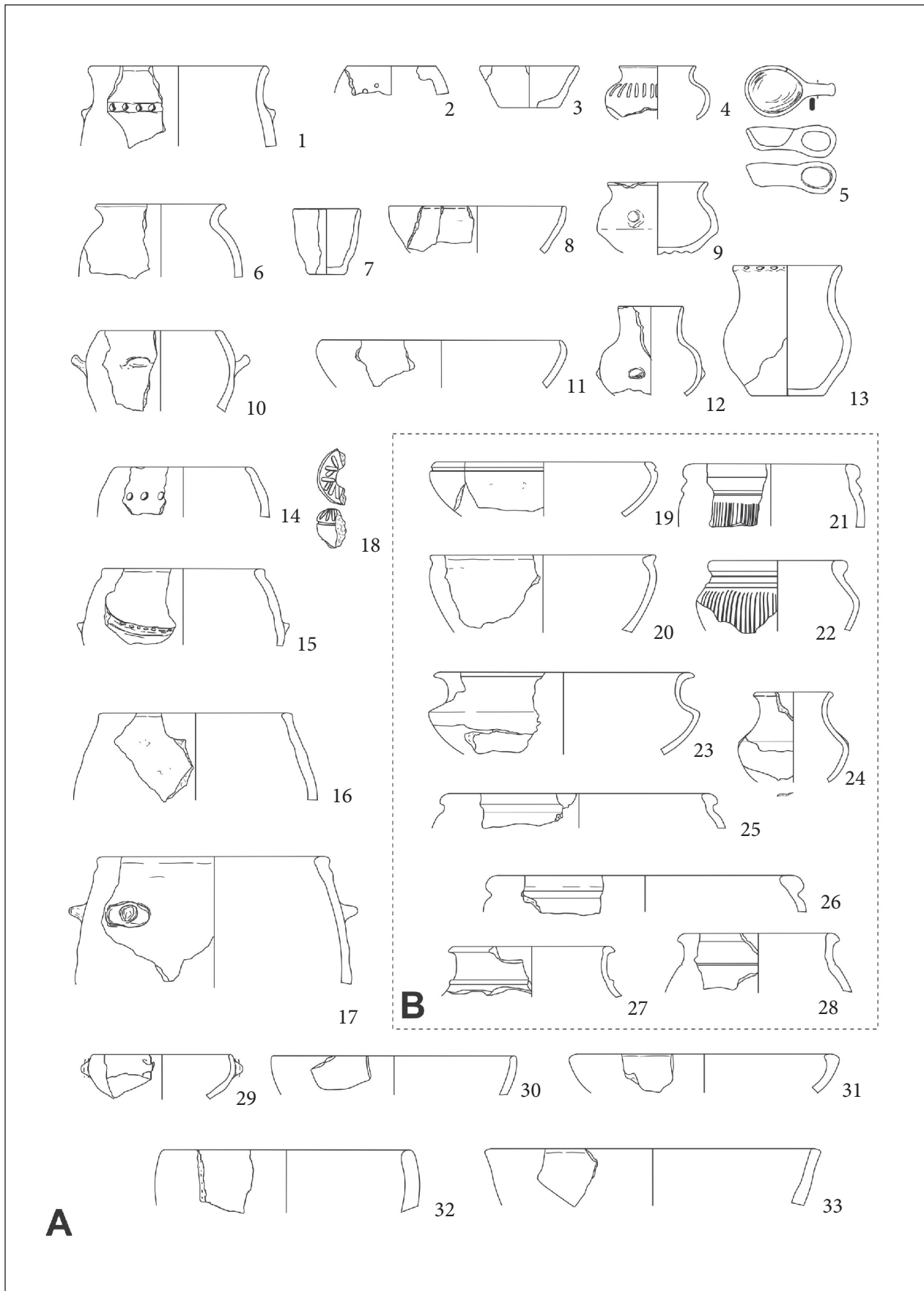


Plate 7. Local tradition hand-made pottery (A) and La Tène type wheel-thrown ware (B) of the domestic assemblage of Mátraszőlős.

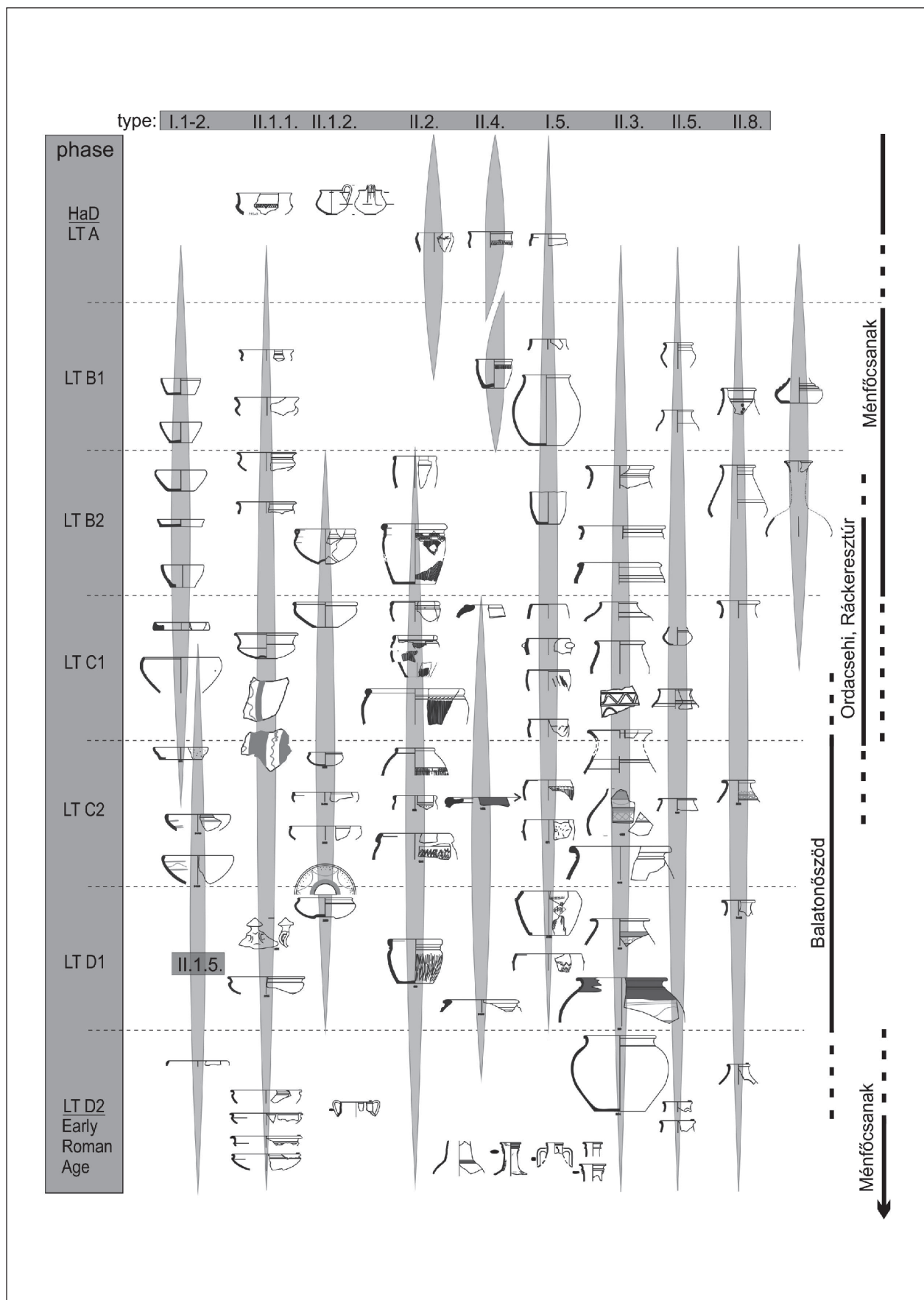


Plate 8. Chronology of Late Iron Age settlement ceramics in Hungarian Transdanubia.

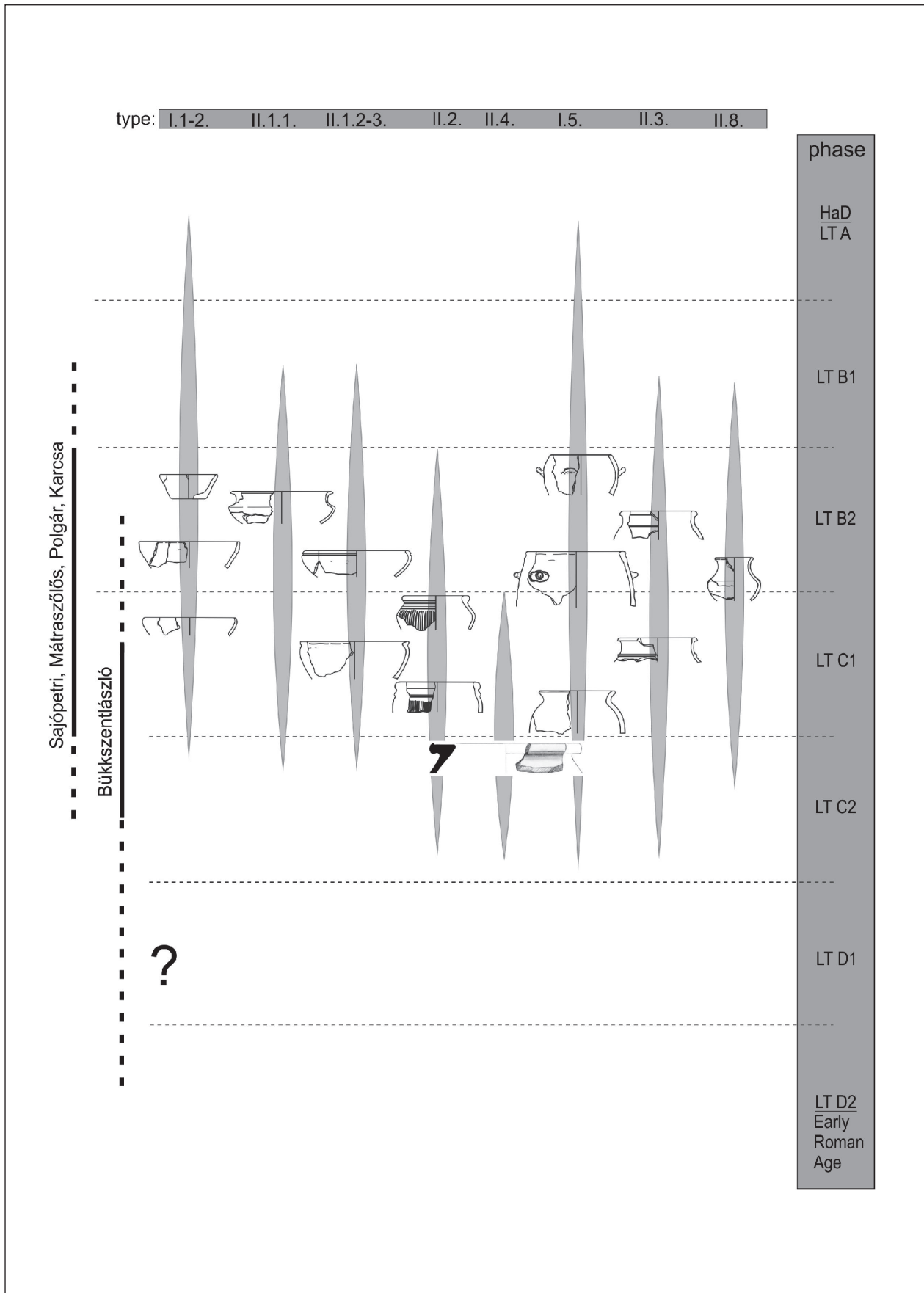


Plate 9. Chronology of Late Iron Age settlement ceramics in Great Hungarian Plain and in the northern mountainous region in Hungary.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ActaAntHung</i>	Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaAC</i>	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Academia Scientiarum Polona Collegium Cracoviense, Kraków
<i>ActaArch</i>	Acta Archeologica, København
<i>ActaB</i>	Acta Bernensia, Bern
<i>ActaMC</i>	Acta Musei Cibalensis, Vinkovci
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>AFN</i>	Archäologische Forschungen in Niederösterreich
<i>AIH</i>	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon / Archaeological Investigation in Hungary, Budapest
<i>AJPhA</i>	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
<i>Alba Regia</i>	Alba Regia, Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
<i>Analele Banatului</i>	Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum, Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchAustr</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca, Wien
<i>ArchBulg</i>	Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchIug</i>	Archaeologia Iugoslavica
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>ArchRoz</i>	Archeologické Rozhledy, Prague
<i>ArchSlov</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Monographiae Studia, Nitra
<i>Argesis</i>	Argesis, Studii și Comunicări, Pitești
<i>ArhMold</i>	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
<i>ArhPregl</i>	Arheološki Pregled, Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije
<i>ArhS</i>	Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija Institut i Muzej, Sofia
<i>ArhVest</i>	Arheološki vestnik (Acta Archaeologica), Inštitut za arheologijo, Ljubljana
<i>Arrabona</i>	Arrabona, a Győri Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>ASM</i>	Archaeologia Slovaca Monographiae
<i>AuhV</i>	Die Altertümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit
<i>AVANS</i>	Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku
<i>AVJC</i>	Archeologické výzkumy v Jižních Čechách
<i>BA</i>	Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
<i>BAR</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BayerVorgbl</i>	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, München
<i>BB</i>	Bibliotheca Brukenthal, Sibiu
<i>BBUF</i>	Basler Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Derendingen–Solothurn
<i>BCH</i>	Bulletin de correspondance hellénique
<i>BCȘS</i>	Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești, Alba Iulia
<i>Beiträge UFM</i>	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas, Weissbach

<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BIA</i>	Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology
<i>BMAK</i>	Biblioteka Muzeum Archeologicznego w Krakowie
<i>BMB</i>	<i>Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița</i>
<i>BMM</i>	Bibliotheca Mysei Marisiensis, Archaeologia, Târgu Mureș / Cluj Napoca
<i>BMMK</i>	Békés Megyei Múzeumok Közleménye, Békéscsaba
<i>BudRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei, Budapest
<i>BT</i>	Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
<i>BTMM</i>	Budapest Történeti Múzeum, Műhely
<i>BUFM</i>	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCA</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CMM</i>	Catalogi Musei Marisiensis, archaeologia, Târgu Mureș
<i>ComArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Dacia (N.S.)</i>	Dacia, Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), București; Nouvelle série (N. S.), Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, București
<i>DDMÉ</i>	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve
<i>DissPann</i>	Dissertationes Pannonicae, ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestinensis provenientes, Budapest
<i>DMB</i>	Dissertationes et Monographiae Beograd
<i>DMZ</i>	Dissertationes et Monographiae Zagreb
<i>DRK</i>	Dunai Régészeti Közlemények
<i>ÉC</i>	Études Celtiques, Paris
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>FAM</i>	Fontes Archaeologiae Moraviae, Brno
<i>FAS</i>	Fontes Archaeologiae Slovakiae, Bratislava
<i>FBW</i>	Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Baden-Württemberg
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archeologica, a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Évkönyve, Budapest
<i>FÖ</i>	Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien
<i>FRGZ</i>	Forschungen am Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum
<i>Germania</i>	Germania, Frankfurt am Main
<i>HBA</i>	Hamburger Beiträge zur Archäologie
<i>Hesperia</i>	Hesperia, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>IA</i>	Internationale Archäologie, Buch am Erlbach, Espelkamp, Rahden/Westf.
<i>IAIS</i>	<i>Izvestija na Arheologičeskija Institut Sofia</i>
<i>IPH</i>	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Jahrbuch OM</i>	Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines, Linz
<i>Jahrbuch RGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz
<i>JahrHVSU</i>	Jahresbericht des Historischen Vereins für Straubing und Umgebung
<i>JahrÖAI</i>	Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts
<i>JahrSGUF</i>	Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte
<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jós András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JAOS</i>	Journal of the American Oriental Society
<i>JAS</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science, London
<i>JEa</i>	Journal of European Archaeology, Durham, UK
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>KEMK</i>	Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei
<i>LAF</i>	Linzer Archäologische Forschungen, Linz
<i>MAS</i>	Materialia Archaeologica Slovaca, Nitra

<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MemAnt</i>	Memoria Antiquitatis, Acta Musei Petrodavensis, București
<i>MIA</i>	Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici, Zagreb
<i>MittAI</i>	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
<i>MittPK</i>	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Vienna
<i>MKCsM</i>	Múzeumi kutatások Csongrád megyében
<i>ΜΩΜΟΣ</i>	ΜΩΜΟΣ, Őskoros Kutatók Összejövetelének konferenciakötete
<i>Monographien RGZM</i>	Monographien Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>MUÖ</i>	Materialen zur Urgeschichte Österreichs, Wien.
<i>OJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>OpArch</i>	Opuscula Archaeologica, Arheološki zavod, Filozofski fakultet u Zagrebu
<i>OZ</i>	Osječki Zbornik, Osijek
<i>Ősrégészeti levelek</i>	Ősrégészeti levelek / Prehistoric newsletter, Budapest
<i>PamArch</i>	Památky Archeologické, Praha
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, München, Stuttgart
<i>Peuce</i>	Peuce, Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetari Eco-Muzeale Tulcea, Institutul de Istorie si Arheologie, Tulcea
<i>Pontica</i>	Pontica, Anuarul Muzeului de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
<i>Prilozi IAZ</i>	Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu
<i>PZ</i>	Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin
<i>RACF</i>	<i>Revue archéologique du Centre de la France</i> , Tours
<i>RCRFA</i>	<i>Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta</i> , Abingdon
<i>RégFüz</i>	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest
<i>RGF</i>	Römisch-Germanische Forschungen, Mainz / Berlin
<i>RVM</i>	Rad vojvođanskih muzeja
<i>Sargetia</i>	Sargetia, Buletinul Muzeului județului Hunedoara, Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
<i>Savaria</i>	Savaria, a Vas Megyei Múzeumok Értesítője, Szombathely
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>SHN</i>	Studia Historica Nitriensia
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
<i>SMF</i>	Somogyi Múzeumok Füzetek, Kaposvár
<i>SMK</i>	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
<i>SNMP</i>	Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, řada A – Historie / Acta Musei Nationalis Pragae, Series A – Historia, Praha
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar, Arheološki institut, Beograd
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>Studia UBB</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Studii</i>	Studii. Revistă de știință și filosofie
<i>Študijné zvesti</i>	Študijné zvesti, Archeologického Ústavu Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Nitra
<i>SymThrac</i>	Symposia Thracologica, Institutul Român de Tracologie, București
<i>SzMMA</i>	Szolnok Megyei Múzeumi Adattár
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tisicum</i>	Tisicum, A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Szolnok
<i>TZ</i>	Trierer Zeitschrift, Trier
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
<i>VAMZ</i>	Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu
<i>VIA KÖK</i>	VIA, Kulturális és Örökségvédelmi Kismonográfiák – Monographia Minor in Cultural Heritage, Budapest
<i>VF</i>	Vorgeschichtliche Forschungen, Berlin
<i>VsP</i>	Východoslovenský pravek, Archeologický ústav Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, Nitra
<i>WArch</i>	World Archaeology, Oxford

<i>WissSN</i>	Wissenschaftliche Schriftenreihe Niederösterreich
<i>WMMÉ</i>	Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>ZA</i>	Zeitschrift für Archäologie
<i>Zbornik Bor</i>	Zbornik radova muzeja rudarstva i metalurgije u Boru
<i>Zbornik NB</i>	Zbornik narodnog muzeja, Beograd
<i>Zborník SNM</i>	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea, Bratislava
<i>ZE</i>	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie
<i>ZM</i>	Zalai Múzeum, Közlemények Zala megye múzeumaiból, Zalaegerszeg

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